

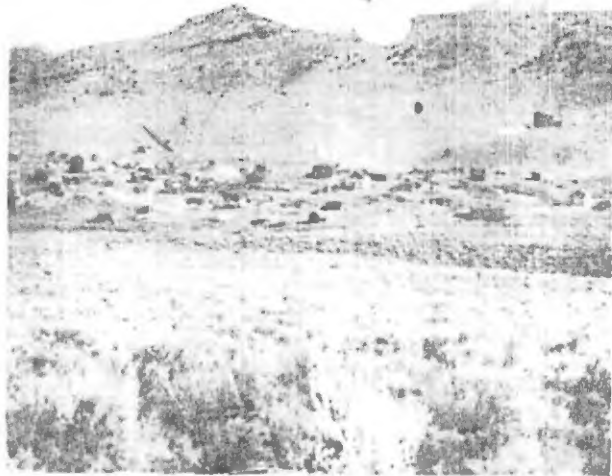
"Give Me
This Mt"
= Hist. of
Santaguito

TINTIC AREA

In compiling a history of the Tintic area one immediately becomes involved in and enthralled by a colorful backdrop of the early mining activities of the Tintic District. Inasmuch as very extensive research has been made into the mining activities resulting in the publication of a notable volume, *The Tintic Mining District*, Philip F. Notarianni, 1982, this work will touch but briefly upon those aspects of the area history.

The reader's attention is also directed to other interesting publications of earlier dates: *History of Juab County*, Alice P. McCune, 1947; *Nuggets of Mammoth*, Bessie Berry Toone; *Goshen Valley History*, Ray D. Steele, 1960.

It will be noted here, in passing, that some of the church units of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints which came into being before the turn of the century were affiliated with the Juab Stake, Utah Stake and the Nebo Stake. In 1917 the Tintic Stake was organized and included all Tintic



Rare View of Diamond (Courtesy Tintic Historical Society)

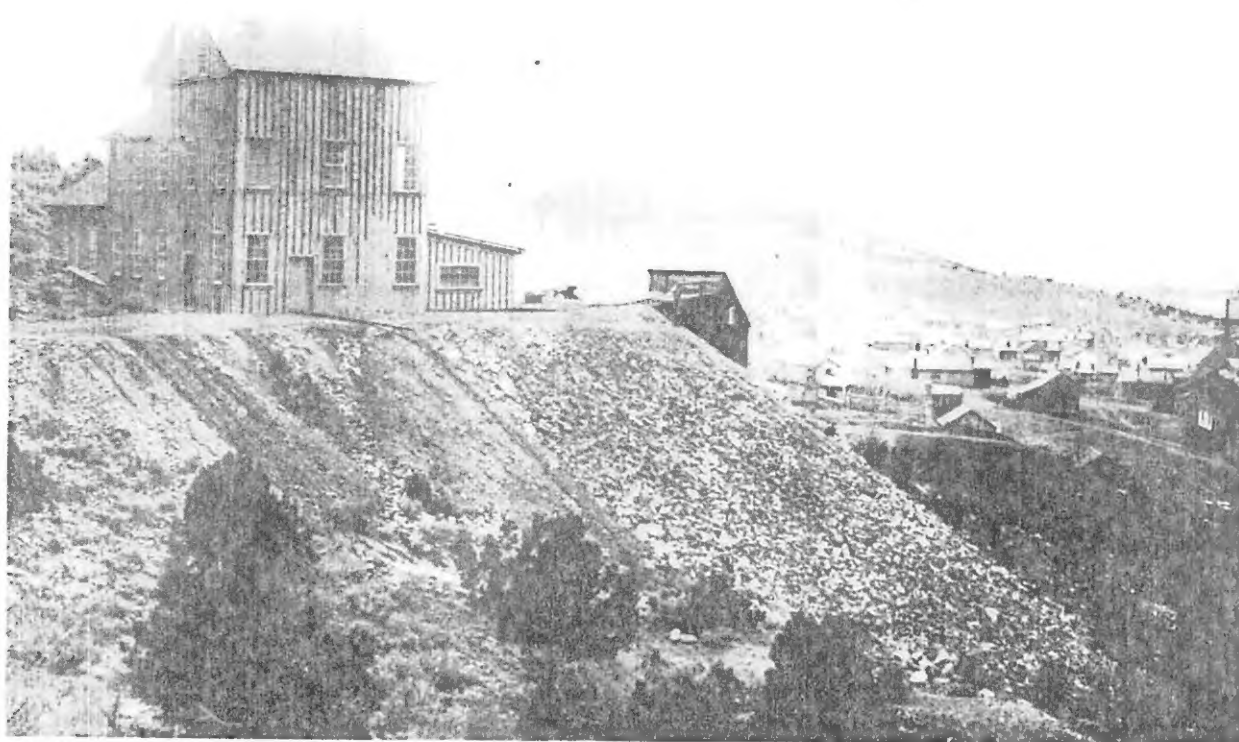
POPULATION TREND OF TINTIC TOWNS

1880-1930³

Precinct	1930*	1920*	1910**	1900*	1890*	1880*
Eureka	3216	3908	3829	3325	1733	122
Mammoth	750	1125	1828	1385	—	—
Silver City	278	689	549	918	—	—
Dividend	499	—	—	—	—	—
Diamond	—	—	—	264	—	—
Total	4743	5722	6206	5892	1733	122

Tintic Mines

"Give Me"
This list of
names =



area units. In 1939 the Tintic Stake and part of the Nebo Stake were organized into the Santaquin Tintic Stake and in 1974 the name was changed to Santaquin Utah Stake. Inasmuch as all of the Tintic area became part of the later Santaquin Utah Stake the histories of the units are included in this work. It is regrettable that more complete information was not available.

DIAMOND BRANCH

The town of Diamond, unknown to most Utahns today, had its moment of glory. Its name is attributed to the observation that the white quartz crystals in the area resembled diamonds. Little is actually known about Diamond in the early years, yet written reports whose authenticity cannot be documented reveal that Diamond's 'boom' years were indeed in the 1870's with a purported population of a thousand people. Furthermore the town at its height contained four stores, three hotels, five saloons, one post office, a Mormon Church and a Presbyterian or Methodist Church. From 1875 to about 1890 homes disappeared from the site and many were moved to the growing towns of Eureka and Mammoth. The town dwindled but did not die. *Tintic Mining*

District, Notarianni

The post office spoken of was established at Diamond early in 1878 according to a *Deseret News* article. An article from the *Salt Lake Tribune* reads:

While Diamond is one of the oldest camps in the State, it has long been idle, but is reviving along with the balance of the district, and everybody who sinks deep enough is striking it in the uniform grade of ore that underlies the pyrites.

This was in the mid 1890's - the population in 1900 was about 264.

In 1897 President William Paxman, of Juab Stake, and Stake Superintendent of Sunday School, Charles Sperry, with Bishop George Hales of Mammoth, visited Diamond August 15th and held a public meeting at the house of Benjamin F. Woodward, on which occasion a Sunday School organization was effected. Benjamin F. Woodward was set apart as Superintendent, with Alfred Keets as his assistant, Sisters Elizabeth Brooks, Ann Oakey, and Caroline Woodward as Teachers.

At a meeting held June 11, 1899 at the residence of Thomas Wall, at Diamond, the Saints were organized into a Branch of the Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-day Saints.

According to the official statistical report, dated December 31, 1900, the numerical strength of the Diamond Branch was as follows: one Seventy, seven Elders, two Teachers and forty nine lay members, making a total of fifty-nine. There were also twenty-three children under eight years of age, making a total of seventy two souls.

On February 10, 1901 a meetinghouse, erected at Diamond in 1900 was dedicated by Elder George Teasdale of the Council of the Twelve Apostles.

In 1904 the Diamond Branch organization, now a part of the Nebo Stake, dwindling because of the closing of the mines was discontinued and the remnant of its membership was transferred to the Eureka Ward.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WOODWARD

Benjamin Franklin Woodward served as Presiding Elder of the Diamond Branch, Juab Stake, from 1899 to 1903 with Samuel H. Freckleton, James Wall, and Jacob B. Higginson as counselors.

He was born September 7, 1860 in Spanish Fork, Utah to James Jr. and Nancy McCurdy Koyle Woodward. He was baptized August 23, 1868. On October 10, 1883 he married Caroline Elmora Hales, daughter of Charles Henry and Francis Brunver Hales, at Spanish Fork, Utah. Later they were sealed in the Endowment House January 10, 1884. They were blessed with ten children as follows: Franklin Burton, 1884; Tod Francis, 1886; Benjamin Spencer, 1889; Caroline Elmira, 1892; Charles Sanford, 1893; Georgia, 1895; Frank Leslie, 1897; Grant Gordon, 1899; Nancy Mae, 1902; and Milton Hales, 1904.

He died February 16, 1939 in Salt Lake City, Utah and buried in Spanish Fork Utah. His wife died March 7, 1946 and is also buried in Spanish Fork, Utah.

JACOB BENJAMIN HIGGINSON

Benjamin Higginson served as Presiding Elder of the Diamond Branch from May 10, 1903 until 1904 when it was discontinued, then a part of Nebo Stake.

He was born August 1, 1863 at Spanish Fork, Utah to James Greenwood and Eliza Jane Buchanan Higginson. He was baptized in 1871. On Oc-

tober 30, 1885 he married Mary Ann Woodward, daughter of Enoch Jasper and Rachel Scott Dimmick Woodward, at Spanish Fork, Utah. They were later sealed October 23, 1889.

Jacob Benjamin Higginson died March 23, 1922 at Provo, Utah and buried at Spanish Fork, Utah. He wife died October 14, 1955, also buried at Spanish Fork, Utah.

DIVIDEND BRANCH

The years 1916 and 1917 were part of a period of great activity at the Tintic Standard Mine. In spite of such obstacles as heat, bad air and hoisting difficulties, a steady stream of rich ore moved forward from the mine to the smelter. In 1917 there were only a few houses in the area of what was later to become a town but in the two or three years which followed, offices, shops, and other necessary mine buildings sprang up like magic. Since all of these were built on a hilly surface, a lot of excavating and leveling of the building sites had to be done. More water had to be acquired and piped to the mine area and roads had to be made.

Meanwhile No. 2 shaft was being sunk deeper and deeper. The payroll began to climb as more and more men were employed both on top and down in the mine. The new building program was consequently pushed forward at a rapid rate. When it slowed down early in the nineteen twenties, a new town had been born. Besides the mine offices, shops, and other buildings, it consisted of a company hotel and lodging house, nine large bunk houses, a post office, a store, a school house, an

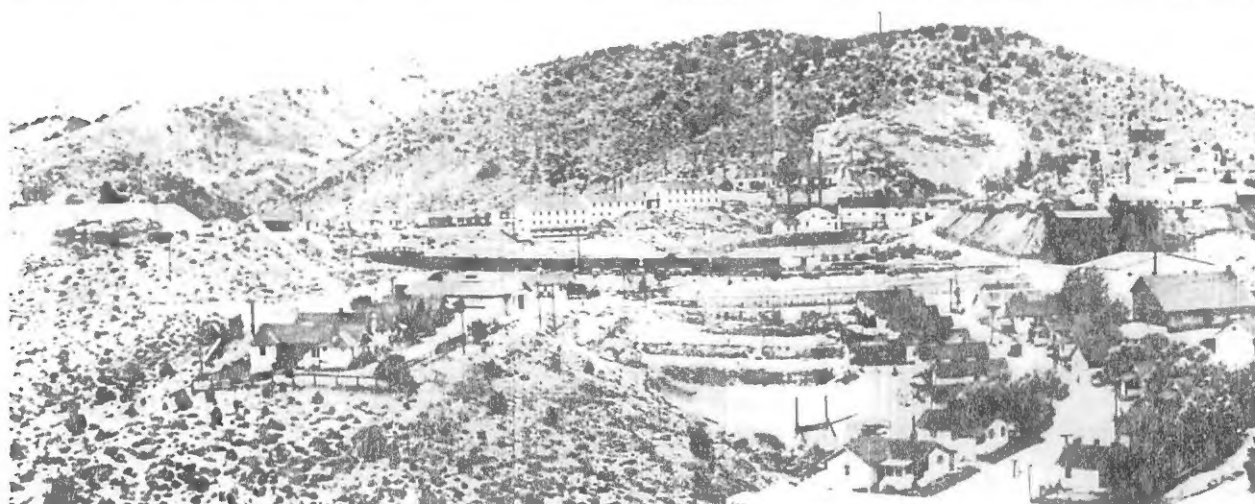
amusement hall, barber shop, confectionary, pool hall, club room and, according to company rent records, seventy-five private residences.

Within a few years the outdoor toilets, built at the time of the residences, were abolished and a sewage system installed with one large septic tank below Newtown and another down toward the old road canyon.

The community's culinary water came from Goff's Springs, Hannibal Springs, the little springs located northwest of Jameson Hill and the spring water struck in the No. 2 shaft at a depth of 300 feet.

Until about 1918 mail intended for the Tintic Standard people was addressed to the Eureka Post Office. As more people moved into the mine area the company's application for a post office was granted under the name of Dividend. The first post master for Dividend was Mrs. Vic Grey. Then followed in succession Mrs. Kirkendahl, Mrs. Rose Hungerford and Leola Christensen.

The population of Dividend continued to increase in the 1920's. All of the new houses were filled as fast as they could be built. People came from everywhere, it seemed. A few of the transient workers who got jobs would work a day or two then quit. The heat was too much for them. But most of the employees liked the mine and its conditions and were glad to stay. Many of the workers had families. These moved into the new dwellings and made Dividend their home. A good percentage of the Tintic Standard employees came from Goshen, Santaquin and other surrounding settlements. These workers drove back and forth



Panorama of Dividend, 1920's (Courtesy Tintic Historical Society)

each work day.

The first school at Dividend was held in a little improvised school room just south of the confectionary. Later, a larger building with several rooms was built on a new site. Mine Supt. Lester W. Dobbs became also a trustee of the Nebo School District. While in this office he did everything he could to further the cause of the schools under his jurisdiction. A new school house was now built.

Franklin Watkins was the first teacher at Dividend. Then followed Howard Wilson who taught from 1928 til 1930 as principal. C. Ralph Davis then became principal and taught here until 1942. He executed several worthy projects, one an outstanding operetta.

When the school enrollment was at its highest point the school faculty at Dividend consisted of the principal and three teachers. After the seventh grade had been enrolled at Goshen then only the principal and two teachers were employed.

The Dividend school had at one time an enrollment of ninety pupils. This was when seven grades were taught at the school.

Dividend was not without its social life. Early in its history a club known as the Tintic Standard Club was organized. Its membership was made up of all the employees of the mine. The membership fee at first was twenty-five cents a year. Later on as the membership thinned out the fee was raised to fifty cents.

One of the chief purposes of the club was to provide clean entertainment and recreation for its members. Free dances and moving pictures were provided each week in the amusement hall. Baseball teams were organized and equipped. A baseball diamond below town was made ready for practice and games. Three tennis courts within the town itself were available for games and practice also. In addition to these outdoor recreation facilities a golf course was prepared nearby for use.

Targets and grounds for rifle range practice were ready for use. Indoor target practice was also encouraged. No one needed to go far for recreation; it was all around for those who wished to enjoy different sports and skills.

Another thing that the club featured was Tintic Standard Day. This outing was held annually, usually in the Payson Park.

Dividend boasted a brass band. It was a pickup

group but furnished the community a lot of entertainment and surprises on occasions. Boxing was another skill encouraged by the club. Some of the best local and up-state amateurs boxed here. Roller skating was here for members who liked this sport. (The history up to this point has been taken from Ray D. Steele's *Goshen Valley History*.)

Parts of Dividend were known as Mexico and Newtown. Verda Davis recalls Post Office Street and Snob Hill or Silk Stocking Lane.

Little is known of the activities of church members in Dividend prior to 1923. At that time Dividend was assigned to the Elberta Branch. During the years from 1923 to 1940 the church organizational structure was usually incomplete. This was due largely to the small numbers of active, willing church members living there. However, there were always some feeling real concern for church activity. Consequently there was a Sunday School Superintendent assigned to administer the sacrament under the direction of the Presiding Elder or Bishop of the Elberta Branch or Ward.

Meetings were held in the homes or the community amusement hall with socials or conferences with the Elberta Branch at their hall.

Church records reveal the names of Oliver A. Penrod, Henry H. Hintze, Carl A. Patten, Vernal Tippetts as branch presidents or bishops involved. Dividend Sunday School Superintendents listed as serving include Lorin Miller, B. Ellis Rees, Verner Larsen, Arthur Blaine, Ferdie Deval Petersen, George A. Bair. Some of these, served at Dividend while serving as a counselor in the Elberta Branch or Ward. The following are listed as serving as counselors in the Dividend Sunday School Superintendency: J. Frank Watkins, Paul A. Nelson, Norris Bale, Shelby Cook, Kenneth Cropper, Beth Kirkman, May Andrews. The incompleteness of records renders it impossible to give complete dates.

Lloyd A. Penrod recalls the following:

In the fall of 1933 at pheasant hunting time Mr. Dobbs, Superintendent of the Tintic Standard Mines and Mr. Gus Becker of Becker Brewing Co. of Ogden brought President Anthony W. Ivins to the Penrod Farm to hunt pheasants. Oliver A. Penrod talked to President Ivins about the problems in Dividend - that they could not obtain consent for the meetings to be held in any of the buildings belonging to the mine or

the school house. President Ivins promised to talk to Mr. Dobbs about it. Only a few weeks passed and Oliver A. Penrod received a message from Mr. Dobbs that if they needed the buildings or the schoolhouse in Dividend to hold their meetings they would be welcome. There were some meetings held in 1933. Oliver A. Penrod, serving as Sunday School Superintendent with William J. Keith Jr., and George Finch were some of those that traveled to Dividend to assist in the work.

In 1933 Carl A. Patten was called as Bishop of the Elberta Ward and he and his counselors supervised the Church members going each Sunday to conduct Sunday School and to make the sacrament available.

When the Santaquin Tintic Stake was organized April 2, 1939 Bishop Patten was called as a counselor to the stake president and Vernal Tippetts was called as Elberta Ward Bishop. At this time a survey was made revealing the following status of the membership at Dividend: a population of 138, twenty four families, two Seventy, nine Elders, three Teachers, eight Deacons, and nineteen Adult Aaronic Priesthood. At that time the Tintic Standard Mining Co. was allowing the use of the community hall at a very nominal figure of \$1.50 per week plus janitor fee.

On September 20, 1940 a special meeting was held at Dividend to establish an Independent Branch of Santaquin Tintic Stake. Kenneth Faye Cropper was sustained as Presiding Elder with John Franklin Watkins as first and Carl E. Bauer as second counselors. Iris Mary Davis served some as clerk.

Elder Cropper was released in 1941 and his first counselor, John Franklin Watkins was sustained as Presiding Elder, with Carl Bauer as a counselor.

At the end of the years 1942, 1943 and 1944 the Dividend reports were signed by Carl A. Patten, counselor in the Santaquin Tintic Stake Presidency indicating that he was directing the affairs of the Dividend Branch at that time.

Early in 1944 Lloyd A. Penrod was called to serve as Presiding Elder with V. Rex White to assist him. Elder Penrod was officially sustained November 13, 1944. Jesse B. Pace and William A. Cluff and Reo S. Perkins served as counselors. Florence Pace served as Primary President. Comments were that although it was not the largest Primary it certainly was the most reverent.

In 1949 after continuous operation for approximately thirty four years the Tintic Standard Mine was closed. The amount, quality and kind of ore left in the mine did not justify operating any longer. People who lived in Dividend were now forced to go elsewhere for work. This necessitated the closing of the Dividend Branch May 29, 1949. President Carl A. Patten wrote in his journal June 19, 1949: "Closed Dividend books and transferred them to Elberta".

KENNETH FAY CROPPER

Kenneth Fay Cropper was born January 1, 1909 in Charleston, Utah the fourth boy in a family of six, to Edgar Lafayette and Anna Luella Pulsipher Cropper. He gives the following life sketch:

I lived in Charleston, Utah four years. Dad served as principal of the elementary school there and Aunt Grace taught under him. In November 1912, they rented a home in Sandy; in 1914 they moved to a new home at 560 East Center, Midvale where Dad was principal.

Boyhood consisted of raising and peddling fruits and vegetables, delivering papers, and working for farmers. Sports I enjoyed were swimming, roller skating, ice skating, and tennis. Jordan was the high school, and we traveled by street car or bus. I took part in debate, football, tennis and track. I bought a Chevrolet bug and drove it four years.

Summer jobs paid my way through the University of Utah with a Masters Degree in mining, 1933 membership in Theta Tau Professional Fraternity and Tau Beta Pi- Honorary Fraternities. Jobs included Walker Mine, California, and U.S. Mine at Bingham, Utah.

From 1934 to 1936 there was an LDS Mission to England. Upon release, I visited a coal mine in Mansfield and a smokeless fuel plant near Manchester. At home, I served as engineer at Tintic Standard in Dividend - a rich silver/lead/zinc/gold producer. While there I succeeded Ferdie Peterson as Dividend Branch President, with Frank Watkins and Carl Bauer as counselors and Iris Davis, clerk.

I served nearly one year in the military, 15th Infantry and 29th Engineer in 1941..

I married Leora Curtis, born May 22, 1912 in Oakley, Idaho to Albert William and Viola Mary Hale Curtis, in the Salt Lake Temple, December 27, 1941. She had filled an Eastern States Mission and was teaching at the Grand County High School in Moab, Utah. We honeymooned in Seattle. There I was a metallurgist for Boeing during the rest of the war. Boeing produced the B-17 that bombed Germany and

the B-29 that bombed Japan.

In the Queen Anne Ward I was a stake missionary and on the high council.

In September 1945 we moved back to Utah. There I enjoyed Cub Scouting, PTA sponsored, with son Leigh aged eight, and its family fun. As a family we did lots of swimming, ice-skating, and camping. Our indoor sport was reading the scriptures, orally as well as silently. Stories and picture books added to the spiritual food.

We moved to Granger, Utah and my work, engineer at the U.S. Mine continued for twenty five years until retirement.

Over the years, I have had a keen interest in the family tree. While on a mission to England I made contact with several of the Cropper name but couldn't prove relationship.

In Granger I taught the Deacons, served a Stake Mission, was Scoutmaster during 1966 to Troop 97 - Granger Ward being named one of the fifty top troops of the Church out of a total of 3500, and member of the High Council, and Bishop. Leora was ward and stake drama director, also district drama director, and Relief Society teacher in the ward. While in Salt Lake she served on the General Board of the YWMIA.

When, in 1970, we learned that five of our six children would attend Brigham Young University, we moved to Provo, Utah. In a surprise move, our company closed the mine when the Tooele lead smelter closed. I retired January 1, 1972 and life has been quite pleasant.

During the fall of 1976 Leora and I spent two months in Massachusetts and Connecticut seeing places where ancestors lived in the 1600's. Following our return to Provo we received a call as Golden Age missionaries from the Sunset 2nd Ward, and served a mission in the Colorado Denver Mission.

They had six children - Leigh Curtis, Linda, Nancy, John Curtis, Max Hale, and Ilene. As of December 1, 1982 they had twenty five grand-

children.

Kenneth suffered a severe stroke September 13, 1982, not able to be home. He is at Veterans Hospital in Salt Lake to undergo various therapies to help regain some of his former abilities at the time of this writing.

JOHN FRANKLIN WATKINS

John Franklin Watkins was born August 25, 1888 in Midway, Utah the son of Arthur Watkins and Emily Gerber Watkins. He married Joanna Todd in the Salt Lake Temple August 26, 1908. They were the parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

Frank was a graduate of Brigham Young University and taught school in various towns in Utah: Maeser, Roosevelt, Vernal, Duchesne, Lehi and finally, Dividend. They moved to Dividend when the town was first being constructed, and he was the first teacher. It was in Dividend that Frank retired from twenty years of teaching and serving as principal and went to work in the warehouse at the Tintic Standard Mining Company. One of his duties was to check in each man for the day's work.

Consequently, he knew the names of all who worked for the mine.

During the summers of his school teaching days, he sold Wearever aluminum. He loved to cook and did much of the cooking in the home. He loved to cook for guests and often invited so many for dinner he would take down the bed in the bedroom to make room for the overflow. During the summer months they used the two grape arbors Frank had built on each side of the house, and which was brightly lighted for the occasion. He often served ice cream frozen in an electric freezer he had concocted from a manual one and a motor from an old washing machine.

He loved the youth, and the ice cream was an informal way to entertain them in his home. He organized the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts in Dividend. He was President of the Tintic Standard Athletic Club. The children in the family were responsible for maintaining the facilities. Frank had been a gymnast at BYU and was an avid tennis, basketball and baseball player. His children likewise, were athletic.

When Frank and Joanna moved to Dividend, he held the office of a Seventy in the Priesthood. When Dividend became part of the Elberta Ward



Kenneth F. Cropper



John F. Watkins

he taught the Adult Sunday School Course for many years. He became inactive from Church meetings for three years over a conflict involving payment of the use of the show and dance halls for Church purposes. Frank was called as President of the newly formed Dividend Branch following the release of Kenneth Cropper. During the next two years, before their moving to Orem, Utah, he formed a fast friendship with the stake president.

After living in Orem for two years, they moved to Los Angeles where he worked in a defense plant, a display man for May Co. and Barker Brothers until his health failed and he was forced into retirement.

They moved to Bishop, California where Frank worked for his oldest son, Avar, who owned a newspaper business. It was at this time that the Bishop Branch became large enough to have a chapel built. Frank was once again called to be Branch President. He was also responsible for maintaining the Church building and planting and maintaining the Church grounds. He served as Branch President until his death at age sixty six of kidney failure. He officiated the Sunday prior to his own memorial services held in the same building.

Frank was an avid gardner and received prizes for his flowers and vegetables. He was given much praise for the beauty of the Church grounds and other areas he gardened. For the memorial service it was decided that only the flowers he had grown would be used. The Branch harvested all the flowers to decorate the chapel. He ordered most of his exotic plants through the mail service. The postmaster, a non-member, was so impressed with his personality and his plants, that he wrote a poem in memoriam.

LLOYD A. PENROD

Lloyd Asael Penrod was born at Liberty, Weber Co. Utah, the third son and fourth child of Oliver Allen and Mary Eliza Knighton Penrod. His youth was spent in Liberty and he learned early the responsibilities of life, being the eldest son he helped his father with his farm work.

In 1919 Oliver A. Penrod decided to leave Liberty because of its cold winters and deep snow. He sold his home and property and moved to Verda, now Elberta, Utah. They attended Church in Goshen for awhile, moved to Payson to live for about a year and moved back to Verda, or Elberta.

Lloyd A. Penrod



Other families continued to move into the Elberta area. Lloyd met Amelia Babera Taylor and they were later married February 19 1930 at the Manti Temple. To this union four children were born - Babera Jean, Lloyd Taylor, Faye Arlene and Oliver Taylor. His wife developed physical problems and she passed away December 4, 1940. His mother took him and his children into her home and cared for them.

On November 8, 1945 he married Irma C. Allen in the Manti Temple. One son was born to this union - Allen Karry.

He gives the following:

I served in various capacities in the ward and in July of 1937 was called to be a second counselor to Bishop Carl A. Patten. With this call I filled various assignments pertaining to the Dividend Branch of the Elberta Ward. Bishop Patten and I alternated the responsibility of conducting the meetings at Dividend.

After Bishop Patten was released I served as first counselor to Bishop Vernel Tippetts from 1939-41 and from 1941-44 as first counselor to Presiding Elder Sylvan Greenhalgh.

I was called to the Santaquin Stake High Council March 19, 1944. In November of 1944 I moved to Goshen to live. One of the assignments given by the Stake Presidency was to be Presiding Elder of the Dividend Branch. In April of 1944 Brother Rex White was called to assist me in this assignment. A survey was conducted of the Dividend Branch under my direction and with the help of Brothers Rex White, Stanley B. Powelson and Lorenzo Clark, to see if the members were interested in having a Branch function there. They said they would like one to begin after school started in the fall. In September of 1944 Brother Rex White and I began holding meetings in the school house.

In 1945 Brother Rex White received a call for a short term mission and so Jesse Pace, who lived in Dividend and who had been in the same Deacon's Quorum when I went to the Payson Ward in 1919, was called to be my first counselor and William Cluff my second

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counselor. He also lived in Dividend.

Many of the people who had been critical of the Church in the past had left and I always felt that the Pace, Cluff, Perkins, and Orten families had been sent there by the Lord that the Dividend Branch might function. The mines were closed and so the Branch was closed May 29, 1949. I was released from the High Council January 8, 1950. In 1951 I was called to serve as Secretary to the Stake Adult Aaronic Priesthood Committee.

Bishop Evelyn Kirk called me to be the second counselor in the Goshen Ward Bishopric in 1952. I was released in 1955. I later served as Ward Sunday School Superintendent and then General Secretary of the Aaronic Priesthood. I am grateful for the opportunities of service in the Church that I have had throughout my life time.

Later, because of physical problems I was unable to continue the rigorous life on the farm and so I assisted my wife in the store she owned. We called it the Penrod Merc and we served the community in this way until 1979 when we sold it to the Larry Becks.

Since that time I've been able to care for our lot and home and still find pleasure in growing a garden each year which has provided for our needs through the summer and sustained us in the winter.

KNIGHTSVILLE

Elder Jesse Knight of Provo, Utah, after prospecting for many years in the mountains surrounding Tintic Valley, succeeded in finding paying ore in 1896 in one of his mining properties now known as the "Humbug" mine. While prospecting a voice of inspiration told him, so he declared that the side of the mountain where he was looking for precious metal, was intended for the "Mormons" and he was led by instinctive inspiration to hunt for precious metal at the very place where he subsequently found it. After commencing to develop the mines, he employed a number of the brethren to work his claims. Some of these brethren who were good members of the Church soon began to feel the necessity of holding meetings in their camps. Brother Knight, under the influence of inspiration, it is said, remarked on a certain occasion while conversing with some of his brethren on the "Uncle Sam" camp, that he would build a meeting house and school, which he did in 1897, at a time when only a few mining cabins had been erected. Previous to that, in the summer of 1897 Brother

Knight had dug a well for the accomodation of the laborers employed by him and also for mining purposes. From this well, which was operated by a steam pump and had cost considerable money, Brother Knight permitted all who desired to take water free of charge. John R. Boyle and family, who hailed from Payson, were the first people who moved onto the present site of Knightsville. This was in July 1897, at the time the semi-centennial jubilee was held in Salt Lake City.



Jesse Knight

A special meeting of the Saints, the first one ever held in the camp, was held in the new meetinghouse built by Brother Knight on October 3, 1897. It was attended by President Edward Partridge of the Utah Stake of Zion, and his counselors. On this occasion the Saints who were employed in and about the "Uncle Sam" and the "Humbug" mines, in the employ of Jesse Knight, were organized into a Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and named Knightsville in honor of Jesse Knight. Oscar Wilkins Jr. was appointed Superintendent of the Sunday School at same time. The meeting house was dedicated by Counselor David John, for both worship and educational purposes. This meeting house was a lumber structure, thirty-two by twenty-six ft. with a vestibule in front and an annex in the rear in which there were

smaller rooms for Priesthood meetings and other gatherings. The building of the house cost about \$800. When it was finished, Elder Knight presented it to the Branch as a special donation. The Branch, after being organized, paid for the inside furnishings including the organ.

According to the official statistical report dated December 21, 1897, the numerical strength of the Knightsville Branch was 120 souls, including one High Priest, one Seventy, fourteen Elders, two Teachers, twenty-three Deacons, forty-six lay members and thirty-three children under eight years of age.

A YMIA was organized in the Knightsville Branch November 14, 1897 with John McEwan as President. A Deacons Quorum was organized November 15, 1897.

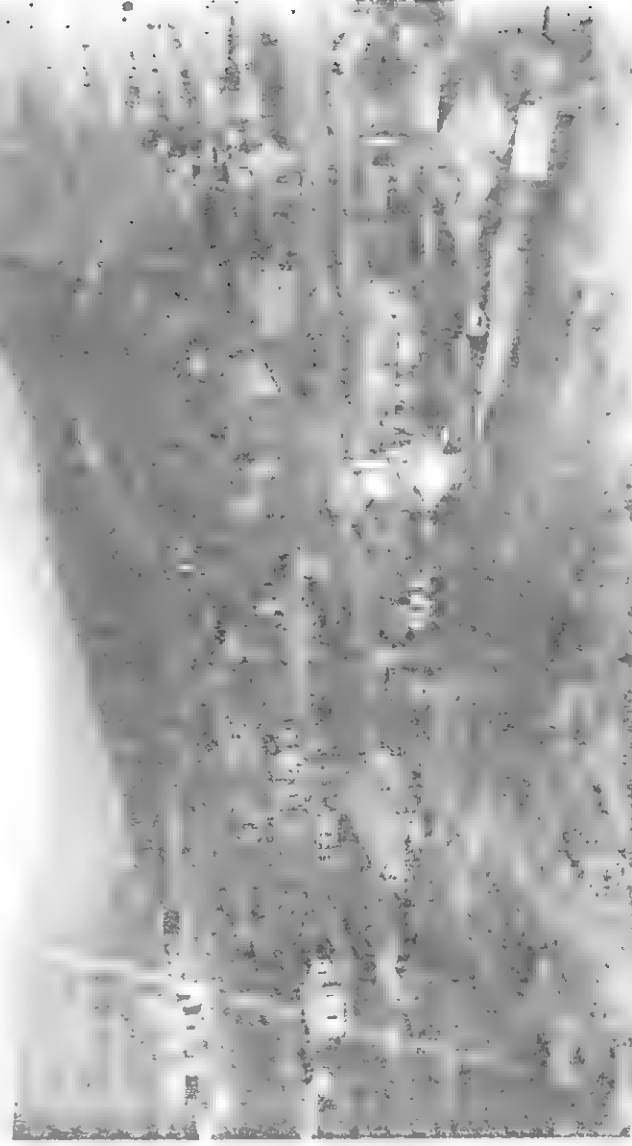
Up to 1898 the people of Knightsville paid taxes to Utah County, but a committee appointed by the legislature, made investigations concerning the boundary line between the two counties, and after that the brethren paid taxes to Juab County.

At the end of 1899 there were 138 souls in the Branch. Most of these consisted of a floating population, about one half of whom had joined the Branch by recommendation or baptism.

The first missionary called was Lewis M. Nebecker, who went to the Southern States. Charles White also served in Southern States and both returned in 1901, after two years of service.

A Relief Society was organized May 28, 1899 and an Elder's Quorum also organized in that same year.

Most of the buildings in Knightsville were ordinary mining cabins though there were some very good-sized lumber houses. Some of the mines about Knightsville produced a high grade of ore, mostly lead ore loaded with silver. Also some pockets of gold were found. For smelting purposes the ore was generally shipped to Salt Lake Valley smelters. Some of the ore turned out as high as eighty percent lead. At the close of the century about 100 men were employed in the two mines - the "Uncle Sam" and the "Humbug". The



Town of Knightsville (Courtesy Tintic Historical Society)

"Godiva" and "Mayday" and many other smaller mines were among the other important mines in the neighborhood of Knightsville. There were about thirty residences at the close of the century. The people obtained water from the so called "village well".

At the quarterly conference of Utah Stake held at Provo, Utah January 13, 1901, a re-organization of Utah Stake was effected. In the re-alignment and allotting of the wards Knightsville Ward was placed under the jurisdiction of Nebo Stake.

On April 22nd the Tintic Stake was organized and Knightsville became part of that stake.

At a meeting held August 18, 1924 the Knightsville Ward was disorganized and the members who remained in Knightsville were transferred to and became part of the Eureka Ward of the then Tintic Stake.

JOHN ROUNDY

John Roundy was sustained as Bishop of the Knightsville Ward, Nebo Stake, in August 1901 and served until February 21, 1909 with J. H. McKnight and Andrew Madsen as 1st counselors and Andrew Madsen, Charles Reese and Perry B. Fuller as 2nd counselors. Charles Reese and Erastus F. Birch served as Ward Clerks.

Bishop Roundy was born May 18, 1864 at Springville, Utah, a son of Lauren Hotchiss and Jane Ann Koyle Roundy. He was baptized June 5, 1898. He grew up on his father's farm and obtained a common school education. By the age of seventeen he left school and commenced life for himself, working on the railroad for a time. Later he came to the Tintic District and engaged in mining. He spent a year in the early eighties in Arizona and upon first coming to Eureka worked as a laborer in the mines for a number of years.

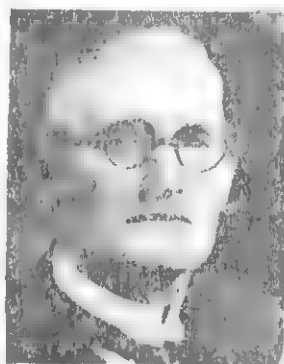
His father was born in New York and the family came to Utah in 1847 and then moved to Utah County. John was one of five children in this family.

Bishop Roundy was married in Provo, Utah to Eleanor McEwan, daughter of John and Amanda Higbee McEwan, February 14, 1890. Seven children were born to this marriage.

In 1896 John became Superintendent of the Uncle Sam mine at the time it was first discovered. He had about seventy men under him, and during the

time he was in charge but one accident occurred. This mine became one of the most successful in the Tintic District and Bishop Roundy remained in charge all the time it operated. He later became Superintendent of the Humbug mine and the Black Jack mine. At the time he had charge of these mines Jesse Knight was president and a staunch friend of Bishop Roundy.

He died December 29, 1945 in Provo, Utah. His wife died in 1949, also in Provo.



John Roundy

WILLIAM ALBERT McCULLOGH

William Albert McCulloch served as Presiding Elder of Knightsville Branch when it was organized October 3, 1897. Serving as counselors were Oscar Wilkens Sr., Arthur L. Towle, and Carl Borup. Brother McCulloch was released in August 1901.

Elder McCulloch was born August 6, 1854 in North Clinton, Texas, a son of James Dillard and Elizabeth Moore Lofton McCulloch. He was baptized March 8, 1862. He married Martha Amelia Pearce, a daughter of John David Lafayette and Martha Elmira Pace Pearce, January 25, 1877 in the Saint George Temple. She was born February 4, 1858 in Payson, Utah. They were blessed with nine children.

He died February 24, 1947 in Salt Lake City, Utah and was buried in Provo, Utah. His wife passed away in 1931.

PERRY BOYD FULLER

Perry B. Fuller was sustained as Bishop of the Knightsville Ward in August of 1901 and served until October 10, 1915. His counselors were William Evans, Ralph F. Nillson, J. Benjamin Higginsen, Jr. as 1st and Ralph F. Nillson, William Harvey Ross and John Harrison as 2nd counselors. William Harvey Ross and George H. Taylor served as Ward

Clerks during this time.

Bishop Fuller was born November 23, 1876 at Elk Rapids, Iowa, Boone County, to Ludvin L. and Minerva Brown Fuller. He was ordained a Deacon March 12, 1901 by William A. McCulloch.

He married Zina Wilkins June 12, 1901 in the Salt Lake Temple. He was set apart as 1st counselor YMMIA in 1904 and held this position until September 1908. He also worked in Sunday School as 2nd Assistant and was Secretary of first Religion Class in Knightsville Ward.

He was ordained a High Priest by Pres. Hyrum Lemmons and set apart as 2nd counselor to Bishop John Roundy February 1, 1908. He was ordained Bishop of Knightsville Ward February 28, 1909 by President John Henry Smith, and released October 10, 1915.

He served a mission to the Eastern States, leaving October 2, 1917. He was President of Brooklyn Conference May 1, 1916 and released September 23, 1917. He was chosen Bishop of Silver City Ward March 31, 1918 and set apart by Hyrum G. Smith and served until July 20, 1919. Brother Fuller was set apart as 2nd counselor in the Tintic Stake Presidency July 20, 1919 by President Rudger Clawson.

He served as a County Commissioner in 1914 and 1915.

GEORGE HARRIS TAYLOR

George Harris Taylor was sustained as Bishop of Knightsville Ward, Nebo Stake February 20, 1916 with 1st counselor J. Benjamin Higginsen and 2nd counselor John Harrison. William L. Nillson served as Ward Clerk. They served until October 14, 1917.

George H. Taylor was born February 9, 1882 in Salt Lake City, Utah, a son of Thomas E. Taylor and Emma Harris. He was baptized when eight years of age, and ordained Deacon, Teacher, Priest, Elder, Seventy, 1911 by Seymour B. Young, and High Priest and Bishop February 20, 1916 by Joseph F. Smith Jr.

He served as Assistant Superintendent of Sunday School in Ensign Stake and in MIA. He was Ward Clerk of Knightsville for two years. He became a County Commissioner in January 1916.

On December 3, 1903 he married Francis Young, daughter of Hyrum S. Young and Georgiana Fox.

Five children were born to them.

JOSEPH ALBERT GAGON

Joseph Albert Gagon was sustained as Bishop of Knightsville December 9, 1917 with Benjamin Higginson as 1st and William J. Nielsen as 2nd counselors. They were released August 18, 1924. Those serving as Ward Clerks were Park Kenner, Stanley Harrison, John H. Bauer, Heber C. Bauer and Antrim Z. Robbins.

Bishop Gagon was born December 15, 1879 in Vernal, Uintah County, Utah, to William H. and Lydia Ann Taylor Gagon. His mother died when he was eight years of age. He was baptized when he was nine years old and ordained a Seventy in 1912 by Charles H. Hart. After his mother's death he lived with his grandparents in Harris, Weber County, Utah. He came to Knightsville in 1898 and on October 24, 1901 he married Emily Finch. They had three children. His wife died March 3, 1912.



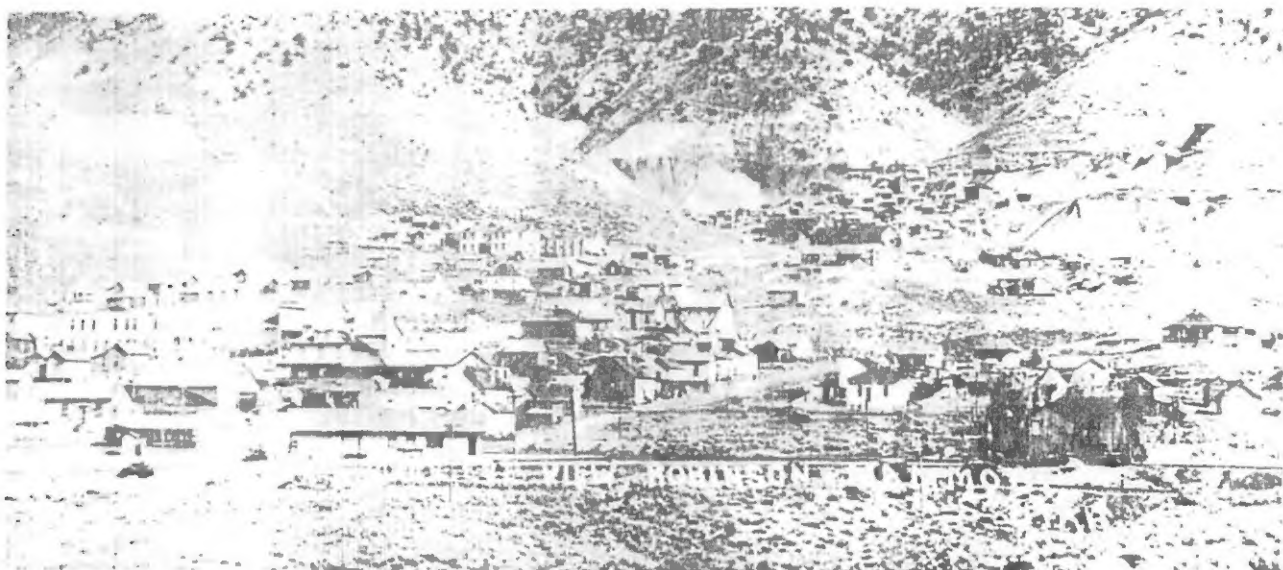
Joseph A. Gagon

MAMMOTH

According to McCune's *History of Juab County*:

In 1870 when several roving prospectors, their zeal sparked by the Sunbeam find at Diamond a few miles to the South, filed on the claim that was the first of the group that became the Mammoth Mine, one of the locators, impressed by the size of the enormous outcrop, exclaimed: 'Boys, she's a mammoth - we've got a Mammoth Mine!' The name stuck, and for over seventy-six years the mine has been an active producer, most of the time on a scale and with a productive versatility that gave substance to its name. Gold, silver, copper, lead and even bismuth have all been produced in quantity.

Mammoth grew to a town of 2500 population, with four two-story hotels - the Mammoth, the Matthews, the Scott House and the Kirkendal. The Kirkendal later became the Tintic Hospital. Mammoth, like all early mining camps, did not want for refreshment stands,



Early View of Robinson & Mammoth (Courtesy Tintic Historical Society)

where spiritous liquors were dispensed. The proprietors, in those days, had an importance and a social standing in the community comparable to butchers, bakers, and bankers of today. Some of these continued in business until the state went dry in 1917.



Tintic Hospital

From the beginning, when the silver and copper mines in Tintic Valley were being developed, a number of the employees in the different localities where ore was found, were Latter-day Saints, and as the population increased, so also did the Church membership increase in the different mining camps. Quite a number of brethren being employed at Mammoth, a special meeting was held January 26, 1890 attended by President William Paxman of the Juab Stake at which time the saints residing temporarily at Mammoth were organized as a Branch of the Church with Lewis W. Stout as

Presiding Elder.

Of this meeting the Mammoth Ward Relief Society records:

The only available meeting place was a dance hall which had formerly been a saloon, and the seats were made from beer kegs. But even so, the Spirit of God was made manifest by the good and faithful work performed and the inspired testimonies borne by the Saints.

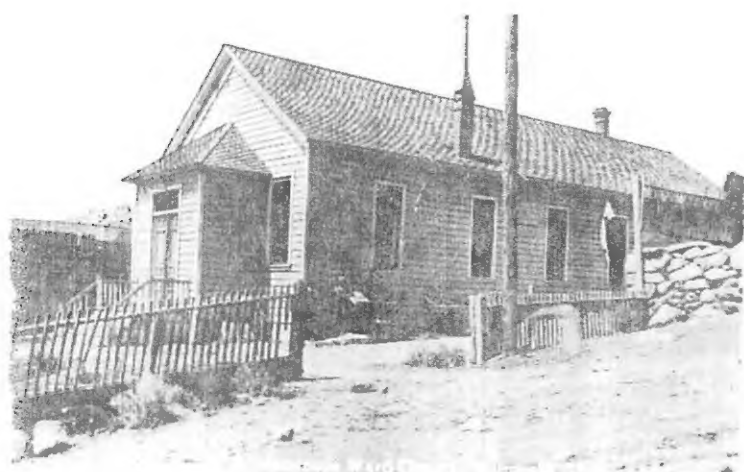
After the organization of the Branch in 1897, President Hales and counselors rented a house of Brother Albert Hagen for eight dollars per month in which to hold meetings. Part of the house was relet for four dollars per month, one large room only being retained for meeting purposes.

Pioneer Day, July 25, 1895, was observed at Mammoth by a grand celebration under the auspices of the Sunday School; many non-Mormons of the camp participated and Mr. Hans Hassell placed his hall at the free disposal of the committee.

From the proceeds of an interesting and successful concert given at Mammoth by singers from Eureka September 25, 1895, three dozen chairs and two lamps were purchased for use in the meeting hall. In the meantime Albert Hagen rented his hall to a saloon keeper at an advanced price, after which meetings were held in the Hassell's dancing hall, which was furnished free of charge by the owner. The Saints provided their own fuel and light, but late in 1895 this hall was burned down with all its contents, the Saints saving but one small lamp.



Public School



LDS Mammoth Ward Chapel

Being thus left without a place for holding meetings the Saints of Mammoth encouraged by Bishop Loutensock and counselors of Eureka, took steps for the erection of an LDS meeting house at Mammoth. The Saints subscribed very liberally, so much so, that early in 1896 President Hales was enabled to give an order for the erection of a frame building, fifty by twenty-four feet and sixteen feet to the ceiling. On the first of February 1896, President Hales, assisted by Zebedee Coltrin and Steven F. Hales and three span of horses, kindly placed at their disposal by Brother Orville S. Markham, broke and leveled the ground for a meeting house, after which the building was erected forthwith and ready for use February 22, 1896. A dance was held in it the evening of that day.

The Church was dedicated by President Joseph F. Smith November 2, 1896. He was accompanied by Susa Young Gates, who spoke in tongues in the meeting and among other things she said was, those who had chosen to build the church in that particular place had been inspired, because it had been made clear to her that on that particular spot the Nephites had also built a house

of worship, and promised that the Spirit of God would be present at any and all times if the Saints would assemble and partake of it.

At a public meeting held in Mammoth June 19, 1896 a Relief Society was organized with the following officers: Mrs. Joanna Harris, President; Mrs. Jessie L. Harris, first and Mrs. Emma Cox, second counselors; Mrs. Zina C. Furner, secretary, and Mrs. Eliza Hales, treasurer. Among these good and faithful sisters of the first Relief Society organization was Zina C. Furner, a grand-daughter of Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch who was martyred in Carthage Jail with his brother, Joseph. Joanna Harris, Jessie L. Harris, Delia Harris, and Josephine Harris were all wives of grandsons of Patriarch Smith.

As the meeting house had just been completed prior to the organization of the Relief Society, money was needed to finish, decorate, and seat the building and make it ready for dedication. One of the several entertainments given was a bazaar with a king and a queen to reign. They were elected by votes at ten cents each. These votes were sold at business houses for several weeks in advance. There was much enthusiasm and good natured rivalry, and a large sum of money taken in.

On May 22, 1897 the Mammoth Branch was organized as a Ward with George Hales as Bishop. At the close of 1897 the Mammoth Ward had a Church membership of 193 souls, forty-three families, including five High Priests, seven Seventies, twenty-two Elders, five Deacons and eighty-six lay members.

A disastrous fire at the Mammoth Mill June 8, 1899, destroyed the assay office and chemical laboratory at Mammoth.

In 1899 Moroni P. Stark of Robinson, lower Mammoth, was called on a mission to the Northern States. Charles Siphlett Rollins set apart for a mission to California May 16, 1900.

According to the official statistical report, dated December 31, 1900, the numerical strength of the Mammoth Ward was as follows: seven High Priests, twelve Seventies, thirty-six Elders, one Teacher, twenty-two Deacons and one hundred forty-one lay members; total 210 souls. There were also 133 children under eight years of age, making a grand total of 352 souls.

Mammoth Ward became part of the Tintic Stake which was organized April 22, 1917.

I fought for some years in Salt Lake City, and then in 1929 I went to Willow Grove, Pennsylvania to try my luck. I lived in the home of Mr. Kirby, my trainer. In June 1931 I came home after my mother's goiter operation, as she was very ill. I had intended returning to Willow Grove, but I visited my old girlfriend Lillian Larsen. We were married in her home September 2, 1931, by Brother Peter Anderson.

For the first year we lived with Mother and Dad Elton where my mother taught my wife to cook and manage. It was here that our first son was born, Lawrence Samuel named for his two grandfathers.

I secured a farm next to my parents. We built out first home next to the lake. Farm prices went down and the depression was on. So I went to Pioche, Nevada, to work in the mines. Another son was born to us at the home of my sister in Goshen, Utah. We moved into a little two room house in Pioche. It was there that I became very interested in the Church, and held many responsible positions. I was Ward Clerk for many years and took an active part in Scouting. I also worked in the MIA with the boys. I have always loved boys, and was successful in teaching them the Gospel. In June 1936 we went to the Temple and were sealed for time and eternity with our two boys. Since that time we have been blessed with another boy and three lovely daughters.

In 1943 we moved back to the old Elton Ranch. After a year we bought a home in Provo and I worked for Geneva Steel for two years. Then, thinking that I could earn more money in the mines, I went back to the mines in Mammoth, Utah. We lived with my wife's mother for seven years. During this time I was Stake M-Men Leader and Ward Clerk. I served as Branch President of the Mammoth Branch, and was ordained a Seventy. It was a uphill pull in this little Branch for there wasn't much support. I blessed and confirmed four of my children, ordained my oldest boy an Elder, and my other two boys in some of their Aaronic Priesthood callings. My oldest boys were married in the Temple and have lovely families.

Adrien was killed in the Chief Mine the night of April 24, 1952. He was a very active and beloved Churchman. As a young man, when he was away from home, he sent money for his father to hire the chores done. He also sent money to buy land. When he was at Deseret Chemical Depot he was called "Deacon Elton". Here are a few of his thoughts taken from one of his notebooks:

Set an example for our young people. When asked to do a job, do your best. This is the time to gain a personal testimony of the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Teach love of the Gospel in the home. Pray often and sincerely. Hold family prayer. Endure to the end. If everyone would sweep in front of their own door step, soon the whole world would be clean. The victories of boxing ring are nothing compared to the victory over one's passions. Self restraint is the greatest of all glory. Obey your parents and respect the rights of others. Appreciate the many sacrifices made by your parents. Enjoy friends and family. Be grateful to God for all His blessings.

SILVER CITY

Silver City, located at the mouth of Dragon Canyon, also came to life with the Sunbeam discovery. Having Diamond to the south and Mammoth to the north, Silver City quickly became the early center of Tintic and boasted the telegraph, express and recorder offices for the entire district. A mail and stage line serviced Silver City and the other camps via Goshen, down Silver Pass Road through Ruby Hollow, on to Silver City then into Diamond and Mammoth.

Named for the metal which gave greatest value to the ores mined, it had the best natural site for a town.

In 1883 the Utah Western Railroad changed its name to the Salt Lake and Western and in expansive mood extended its trackage up to Silver from Ironton, as well as down to the smelter and mill at Tintic Ranch. Silver City was enabled to greatly increase her mineral output with this better transportation facility. Then the blow fell. Water was encountered by nearly all of the producing mines. The expense was too great when pumping and using steam was tried.

However, by 1896 and the early 1900's Jesse Knight had found his Humbug mine on the Utah Valley side of the big Tintic Mountain, along with others. He built a plant of the Utah Ore Sampling Company at Silver City and commenced the building of the Tintic Smelter, also near Silver City. This was the period of greatest activity for Silver City. She really had a boom. As the smelter plant approached completion the town had a population of over 1500 people.

From the journal of Bishop George Hales of Mammoth Ward we quote:

Last night counselors Sperry and Grace of the Juab Stake Presidency came over and I accompanied them to Silver. We went to organize a